

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANS AND CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT RISK OF RECRUITMENT BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS



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Acronyms

ACR	Colombian Agency for Reintegration / <i>Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración</i>
ANSPE	National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty / <i>La Agencia Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza Extrema (ANSPE)</i>
AUC	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia / <i>Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia</i>
BACRIM	Emerging Criminal Gangs serving drug trafficking / <i>Bandas Criminales Emergentes</i>
CAE	Specialized Assistance Centers / <i>Centro de Atención Especializada</i>
CECIDIC	Center for Education, Training and Research for Comprehensive Community Development / <i>Centro de Educación, Capacitación e Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral de la Comunidad</i>
CH&A	Children and adolescents / <i>Niños, niñas y adolescentes (NNA)</i> ¹
CHA&Y	Children, adolescents and youth / <i>Niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes (NNAJ)</i> ²
CHS	Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth At-Risk of Recruitment Program / <i>Programa de Atención a Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Desvinculados y Jóvenes en Riesgo de Reclutamiento (CHS)</i>
CIPRUNA	Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents / <i>Comisión Intersectorial de Prevención del Reclutamiento y Utilización de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes</i>
CODA	Operational Disarmament Committee / <i>Comité Operativo para la Dejación de las Armas (CODA)</i>
COMPOS	Municipal Council for Social Policy / <i>Consejos Municipales de Política Social</i>
ELN	National Liberation Army / <i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia / <i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>
GOC	Government of Colombia / <i>Gobierno Colombiano</i>
IAG	Illegal Armed Groups / <i>Grupos Armados Organizados al Margen de la Ley (GAOML)</i>
ICBF	Colombian Family Welfare Institute / <i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>
ICR	Index on Reintegration Conditions / <i>Índice de Condiciones para la Reintegración</i>
INGRUMA	Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA / <i>Centro de Capacitación Indígena INGRUMA</i>
IR	Intermediate Results (IR) / <i>Resultados Intermedios</i>
MEN	National Ministry of Education / <i>Ministerio de Educación Nacional</i>
MIMA	Integrated Model for Marketing and Business Administration / <i>Modelo Integral de Mercadeo y Administración de Empresas</i>
MVRO	Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping / <i>Mapas de Vulnerabilidades, Riesgos y Oportunidades</i>
OAS	Organization of American States / <i>Organización de los Estados Americanos</i>
PANDI	Agency for Communications and Journalism Allied with Children, Social Development and Research / <i>Agencia de Comunicaciones Periodismo Aliado de la Niñez, el Desarrollo Social y la Investigación</i>
PPP	Productive Educational Projects / <i>Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos</i>
RUV	Unified Victims Registry / <i>Registro Único de Víctimas (RUV)</i>
SAT	Early Warning System / <i>Sistema de Alertas Tempranas (SAT)</i>
SENA	National Apprenticeship System / <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>
SNBF	National System for Family Welfare / <i>Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Familiar</i>
SUIN	Unified Information System on Children / <i>Sistema Único de Información de Niñez (SUIN)</i>
UNAL	National University of Colombia / <i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia</i>

¹ The ICBF Assistance Program is focused on minors: children and adolescents (CH&A).

² Recruitment prevention activities include working with children, adolescents and youth (CHA&Y).

1. Executive Summary

The strategic objective of the **Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment Program (CHS)** for the period of October 2011 to December 2015 is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk. Four intermediate results (IR) contribute to the achievement of this objective:

- **IR 1** – The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) implements policies for disengaged child soldiers
- **IR 2** – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas
- **IR 3** – ICBF and the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers (CIPRUNA) improve knowledge management

This report presents the key achievements, progress and activities carried out during **Q1 of FY 2015** (from October 1 to December 31, 2014) under the results framework established in the Work Plan and Performance Management Plan, approved by USAID in January 2015. **Significant progress** achieved during the quarter includes the following, according to each intermediate result:

IR 1 – Assistance efforts focused on technical assistance for ICBF for the reestablishment of rights and specialized assistance for disengaged CH&A. CHS also established a goal to promote a greater participation and visibility of disengaged CH&A and other CH&A victims. Together with ICBF and local communities, CHS began developing and implementing socio-familiar and community-based assistance models to complement existing models used by the ICBF Assistance Program. Specifically, this included two models developed and implemented during the quarter (one for indigenous groups, and one for women victims). A total of **403 children and adolescents** (CH&A) disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, thereby achieving 81% of the established target.

IR 2 – Prevention activities focused on strengthening prevention plans in 58 targeted municipalities (43 targeted in FY 2013, 15 targeted in FY 2014) and CHS continued to monitor implementation of prevention plans. CHS finalized monitoring of implementation of 43 prevention plans developed in FY 2013, including the application of the final verification of rights survey to monitor guarantees of basic rights among CH&A. A joint work road plan was developed with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to plan for the monitoring activities for the remaining 15 municipalities and to develop local-level actions to strengthen local institutions and promote greater inclusion of the issue of recruitment prevention within the agendas of local governments, through Agreements of Intent, as well as the inclusion of the issue within local development plans following elections in 2015, to be developed once the election local authorities has been ratified by the National Electoral Council

IR 3 – Peace pedagogy activities included conclusion of CHS support for the Latin American Biennial on Children and Youth, which aimed to join efforts among academic, social and cultural initiatives that have been carried out by various groups, researchers, networks and collectives in Latin America on children and youth issues. Three regional analyses on the situation of children and youth in peace process were shared in the departments of Cauca, Tolima and Valle de Cauca, with the participation of around 40 people. CHS supported the sustainability of the PAZ-OS project development tool by complementing it with a survey developed by a business advisor as part of a partnership with Citi Foundation and with the support from IOM Colombia's corporate social responsibility unit. During the quarter, 65 people participated in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (Peace Pedagogy and Regional Peace Analysis), thereby achieving 43% of the established target (150 people).

IR 4 – Knowledge management focused on support for the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the five new regional ethnic childhood observatories created in FY 2014. The ICBF Observatory with CHS support continued to lead the project "Exploratory study on trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual and labor exploitation," and adjustments were made to the document by

ICBF and by IOM (the CHS Program, the Trafficking Program and the Research Unit). This process will be completed in January 2015, and once the document receives approval ICBF technical team and its Peace Working Group, the document will be sent for design and publication. During the quarter, 1 publication and 5 analytical documents (bulletins, infographics) were developed by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory.

Implementation of the CHS Program has been impacted by a number of **challenging circumstances**. A significant challenge was the accomplishment of actions established in the joint work plan with ICBF. Although 80% of the actions have been accomplished, it is necessary to finish the remaining activities and to continue strengthening ICBF in accordance with priorities of the institution regarding assistance for disengaged CH&A in the framework of peace negotiations. Another significant challenge was the development of consolidation activities for the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory aimed at ensuring that it does not lose institutional space that it gained within ICBF. CHS focused on reunions with the ICBF Planning Directorate in which CHS presented the progress, achievements and results obtained aimed at strengthening ICBF, specifically related to decision-making on public policies.

Finally, in the context of ongoing peace negotiations between the GOC and the FARC, it is necessary to continue to identify technical and financial resources to help ICBF to respond to a potential **massive disengagement and reintegration** of disengaged CH&A and at the same time to strengthen and further develop issues associated with **peace pedagogy** and **peace culture** in the context of new needs concerning reconciliation and the reconstruction of the social fabric.

Priorities for the next quarter include concluding activities of the FY 2014 Work Plan and achieving established targets (20% remaining). CHS will also work to establish a joint work plan with ICBF and initiate the joint work plan established with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. Particular emphasis will be placed on continuing to prepare and implement the CHS Documentation Center, create community-based assistance models to complement approaches used by the ICBF Assistance Program, and hold an International Expert Roundtable event and complete the document on Surrender, Disengagement, Reparations and Social Inclusion (SDRS). Finally, activities will be developed associated with peace culture and peace education.

2. Context

Peace negotiations continue between the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The talks in Havana, Cuba have been ongoing since November 2012. Although not specifically addressed in the agenda, points three and six offer an opportunity to take child protection concerns into account. The 31st cycle of talks in Havana culminated with the fifth and final delegation of victims to Havana.

On November 17th, President Santos announced a suspension of the peace process due to the kidnapping of General Rubén Darío Alzate Mora and two others in Chocó department. The General was in civilian clothes and violated all security protocols, ignoring warnings about FARC presence in the area. Santos emphasized that the "unacceptable" kidnapping was the FARC's responsibility, and suspended the talks until the hostages were freed on November 30th.³ The FARC, as well as some analysts and politicians, expressed surprise at the suspension of the talks, which caused uncertainty about the future of the dialogues for a brief period of time.⁴ Upon his release, Alzate announced retirement from active military service, and President Santos accepted his resignation.⁵

The FARC announced on December 17 that a unilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities would begin on

³ 'General Alzate, el oficial de más alto rango secuestrado por las Farc' El Espectador, November 17 2014.

<http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/judicial/general-alzate-el-oficial-de-mas-alto-rango-secuestrado-articulo-528003>

⁴ 'No se pueden echar por la borda dos años de trabajo: partidos políticos' El Espectador, November 17 2014.

<http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/politica/no-se-pueden-echar-borda-dos-anos-de-trabajo-partidos-p-articulo-528069>

⁵ "He solicitado al Gobierno Nacional mi retiro": general Alzate' El Espectador, December 1 2014. <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/paz/he-solicitado-al-gobierno-nacional-mi-retiro-general-al-articulo-530846>

December 20. This ceasefire is indefinite, but with the condition that the military cannot attack the guerrilla group.⁶ The FARC stated that the ceasefire must be verified by a third-party organism.⁷ President Santos hoped that the ceasefire was a positive step, but disliked the conditions and rejected the idea of international verification.⁸ He also hoped that the FARC would make other gestures of peace.⁹ The next round of talks will begin in early 2015, and the GOC and FARC expect to reach an agreement by the end of 2015.

To win public faith in the talks and break the ground for a definitive ceasefire, both parties need to “de-escalate” the conflict and build mutual confidence, as stated by the International Crisis Group in their latest report. Among the report’s recommendations, ending child recruitment practices was the first of many conditions that are needed so that both sides can trust any future agreement.¹⁰ There are indications that both sides are moving towards a sort of “de-escalation” of the conflict. To this end, FARC leader ‘Pastor Alape’ stated that his group is considering the possibility of removing all those under 15 years of age from its ranks, along with the possibility of beginning demining activities. FARC noted removing those under 15 years old would be complicated given the conditions of poverty and hardship that they face, and expressed serious doubts about the efficacy of ICBF programs.¹¹ For its part, GOC has also expressed interest in humanitarian measures aimed at de-escalation of the conflict, rather than military measures such as a bilateral ceasefire, which the GOC has rejected.¹²

Meanwhile, **child recruitment continued** in many regions of Colombia. The Office of the Ombudsman reported 119 cases of child recruitment in 2014, averaging 10 minors forcibly recruited every month by the FARC, ELN and criminal groups. Most cases occurred in Cauca, Arauca, Antioquia and Huila. The number could be much higher in reality according to the Ombudsman’s Office, since most cases of recruitment occur in rural areas where victims lack access to justice and to investigative authorities to whom they can report the crime. In some cases, children as young as 8 years old were used in combat activities. Illegal armed groups use violence and threats against families to force children to commit all types of illegal acts, including transport and trafficking of illegal substances, extortion and assassination.¹³

The ELN continues to recruit minors into its ranks, as confirmed by military intelligence reports gathered from the testimony of a disengaged woman and photos found on a laptop computer seized from the ELN. In Antioquia and Chocó, minors make up 21% (70) of the 330 members of two of its fronts (Occidental and Darío de Jesús Ramírez Castro). The group’s CH&A members not only perform intelligence and surveillance activities, but are also used on the front lines, with guerrilla leaders taking advantage of their youthful energy and adrenaline. As minors become indispensable for its operations, the ELN has improved and expanded its child recruitment strategies.¹⁴

⁶ ‘Farc decretan cese al fuego por tiempo indefinido’ El Espectador, December 17 2014. <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/paz/farc-decretan-cese-al-fuego-tiempo-indefinido-articulo-533704>

⁷ ‘Unasur está lista para veeduría sobre cese al fuego de las Farc’, El Espectador, December 17 2014. <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/paz/unasur-esta-lista-veeduria-sobre-cese-al-fuego-de-farc-articulo-533818> and ‘U. Nacional, ONU e Iglesia se ofrecen como verificadores de tregua’, El Tiempo, December 19 2014. www.eltiempo.com/politica/proceso-de-paz/iglesia-onu-y-universidad-nacional-se-ofrece-a-verificar-cese-del-fuego/14997036 and ‘ONU puede verificar cese al fuego en Colombia si Gobierno y Farc lo piden’ El Espectador, December 18 2014. <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/paz/onu-puede-verificar-cese-al-fuego-colombia-si-gobierno-articulo-534024>

⁸ ‘Farc dieron de regalo de Navidad una flor pero con espinas: Santos’ El Espectador, December 18 2014. <http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/paz/farc-dieron-de-regalo-de-navidad-una-flor-espinas-santos-articulo-533919> and ‘El inicio de la tregua de las Farc sigue en suspenso’ El Tiempo, December 18 2014. <http://www.eltiempo.com/politica/proceso-de-paz/cese-del-fuego-unilateral-de-farc-en-suspenso/14994656>

⁹ ‘Santos espera que a tregua se sumen otros gestos de las Farc’ El Tiempo, December 19 2014. www.eltiempo.com/politica/proceso-de-paz/santos-espera-a-tregua-se-sumen-otros-gestos-de-paz-de-farc/14998515

¹⁰ ‘The Day after Tomorrow: Colombia’s FARC and the End of the Conflict,’ *International Crisis Group*, December 11 2014, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/publication-type/media-releases/2014/latam/the-day-after-tomorrow-colombia-s-farc-and-the-end-of-the-conflict.aspx>

¹¹ ‘Habla ‘Alape’, el guerrillero de la foto con Alzate,’ *El Colombiano*, December 27 2014, <http://www.elcolombiano.com/colombia/paz-y-derechos-humanos/habla-alape-el-guerrillero-de-la-foto-con-alzate-DF979126>

¹² ‘Llegan medidas humanitarias a la mesa de dialogo con las Farc,’ *La Republica*, December 6 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141206RP036.PDF

¹³ ‘Cada mes, 10 menores son reclutados forzosamente,’ *Extra*, December 16 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141216F013.PDF

¹⁴ ‘En dos frentes del Eln combaten 70 menores en Chocó y Antioquia,’ *El Tiempo*, December 9 2014, <http://www.eltiempo.com/colombia/medellin/en-dos-frentes-del-eln-combaten-70-menores-en-choco-y-antioquia/14952202>

At the same time, **CH&A continue to disengage** from illegal armed groups. For instance, a sixteen-year-old member of the FARC, alias “El Indio,” was captured by the Armed Forces in an anti-extortion operation in the municipality of Garzón, in Huila. It was discovered that the minor was in charge of collecting extortions from influential individuals in the department and nationally, transporters, businessmen, and others in the municipalities of Garzón, Acevedo and Gigante. These extortions involved threatening violence against the victims’ families and commercial establishments.¹⁵

Seven FARC members, including two minors, were captured and tried by indigenous authorities in Cauca for the murder of two of their Indigenous Guards. The five adults received 40 to 60 years imprisonment, while the two minors received 20 lashes and were then handed over to ICBF. The indigenous group believes that the lashes serve a “harmonization” function, to remove the ‘evil that they have inside of them’.¹⁶

Children and adolescents were also victims of **other violence** associated with the armed conflict, including displacement, sexual violence, and death or injury from landmines. Colombia is the country with the second highest number of child victims of landmines, with 57 cases registered in 2013, a number surpassed only by Afghanistan where 487 minors were affected in 2013, according to a report by the NGO Colombian Campaign against Landmines.¹⁷ Child victims of landmines represented over a third of total victims (35%) in 2013, and the percentage and absolute number of child victims has been increasing over the past years – up from 14% in 2010, 22% in 2011 and 30% in 2012.¹⁸ Many children are also killed as a result of the conflict; illegal armed groups responsible for the majority of killings and maiming of children in Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Cesar, Córdoba, Meta, Nariño, Putumayo and Santander.¹⁹ Calls were also made by various Congress members for more attention to sexual violence against women and girls in the context of the armed conflict, including Ángela Robledo, Alirio Uribe, Vivian Morales and Ivan Cepeda. Senator Ivan Cepeda cited the fact that 27 children and adolescents were sexually assaulted every day from 2008 to 2012.²⁰

At the same time, **notable progress** was made in preventing child recruitment and other violence against children in the context of the armed conflict. The Armed Forces launched a “Gifts of Freedom” campaign in Algeciras, in the department of Huila, aimed at disengaged children from armed group and preventing their recruitment. The launch event included the donation of bicycles, sewing machines, electronic tablets and a children’s playground.²¹ The Ministry of Defense also reports that their activities prevented the forced recruitment of 18,000 children in Meta and Guaviare in 2014. Using games and artistic activities as a recruitment prevention strategy by promoting a positive use of free time, in 2014 by the FARC and criminal groups, including 16,000 children in 15 schools in Villavicencio. ICBF and local mayors are also participating in the plan, according to Colonel Darío Jiménez León who is guiding its implementation.²²

¹⁵ “La historia del menor reclutado por el FARC,” *La Nación*, December 17 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141217NC027.PDF

¹⁶ “Dura sanción de indígenas contra siete guerrilleros,” *El Tiempo*, November 10 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141110ET006.PDF

¹⁷ “Colombia, segundo país del mundo con más niños víctimas de minas antipersona,” *El Mundo*, November 27 2014, http://www.elmundo.com/portal/noticias/derechos_humanos/colombia_segundo_pais_del_mundo_con_mas_ninos_victimas_de_minas_antipersona.php

¹⁸ “Colombia - Víctimas y Asistencia a Víctimas - 2014,” *Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas*, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141216F013.PDF

¹⁹ “Cada mes, 10 menores son reclutados forzosamente,” *Extra*, December 16 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141216F013.PDF

²⁰ “Congresistas piden justicia para mujeres víctimas del conflicto,” *Diario del Sur*, November 8 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141108DS004.PDF

²¹ “Mindefensa, de frente contra el reclutamiento de niños,” *Diario del Huila*, December 8 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141208HU003.PDF

²² “Con juego le quitan a la guerra 18.000 niños,” *Sie7edías*, December 18 2014, http://colombia.mmi-e.com/portal/tmp/zona_5/pdf/20141218LL008.PDF

3. Progress made against indicators and targets during the reporting period

The table below shows progress made against indicators for the strategic objective, each intermediate result and each sub-intermediate result during the reporting period, along with the cumulative progress made throughout the fiscal year. The Observations section indicates the percentage of the target achieved.

Result Number	Indicator Name (#)	Target 2015	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified (1)	260	75	75	<p>During the quarter, 75 disengaged CH&A were new beneficiaries of the ICBF Assistance Program: 55 boys (73%) and 20 girls (27%); 12 afro-Colombian (16%) and 14 from indigenous groups (19%); 29 between 13-15 years (39%), 43 between 16-17 years (57%), and 3 older than 17 years (4%).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 29% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (2)	10% more	23%	23%	<p>In relation to progress made in the incorporation of a differential approach, of the 403 disengaged CH&A assisted by the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, 269 CH&A (67%) received tailored services using a differential approach (gender, ethnicity). Since community-based models were still in the initial design, planning and coordination phase, CH&A have not yet been assisted through community-based models.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 134% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved (67% against target of 50%).</p>
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (3)	10,000	1,323	1,323	<p>During the reporting period, 1,323 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from CHS. It is important to mention that the project "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed with ICBF, was finalized and transferred during the reporting period, and the project assisted a total of 23,801 CH&A beneficiaries.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 13% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</p>

	% of institutional strengthening for operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (4)	70%	0%	0%	<i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in the next quarter (Q2 of FY 2015), in accordance with the results framework.</i>
IR 1	# of disengaged CH&A receiving assistance through socio-familiar and community-based models (5)	500	75	75	<p>During the reporting period, 403 disengaged CH&A were assisted through the ICBF Assistance Program (<i>socio-familiar model</i>): 235 boys (58%) and 168 girls (42%); 60 afro-Colombians (15%) and 100 from indigenous groups (25%); 16 were between 9-12 years old (4%); 201 between 13-15 years (50%); 178 between 16-17 years (44%); and 8 were over 17 years of age (2%). 258 were in primary school (64%), 112 in secondary school (28%), 6 in vocational school (2%) and 26 were not in school (6%).</p> <p>Disengaged CH&A, CH&A victims and CH&A from the community have yet to be assisted by the <i>community-based model</i>, as the model is in the initial phases of the process.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 81% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</p>
IR 1.1	# of community models implemented (6)	3	0	0	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator for this sub-intermediate result, given that implementation is only considered complete once all of the four steps are completed, as established in the PMP (work plan creation, work plan validation with communities, design of a community-based model, and follow-up). Still, progress was made through the completion of step one (work plans created) and step two (work plan validation) for the two community-based models (indigenous groups, women victims) that CHS worked on during the quarter in Toribio (Cauca) and the city of Bogotá.</p>
IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed (7)	10% more	0%	0%	<p>FY 2014: During the quarter, CHS applied the final verification of rights survey to 3,227 CH&A to assess 11 fundamental rights. It was determined that 64% of those surveyed had their basic rights guaranteed.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator (FY 2014): The target was that 85% of CH&A surveyed</p>

					<p>had basic rights guaranteed. CHS verified that 64% had basic rights guaranteed, thereby achieving 75% of the target.</p> <p><i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in the final quarter (Q4 of FY 2015), in accordance with the results framework, after collecting and analyzing the initial and final surveys (verification of rights).</i></p>
IR 2.1	# of prevention plans with implementation monitored (8)	27	12	12	<p>FY 2014: During the quarter, progress was made in the monitoring of 12 local prevention plans, representing the final 28% of the target for FY 2014. CHS has now monitored implementation of all 43 of the local prevention plans created in FY 2013.</p> <p>Progress against the indicator (FY 2014): In total, 100% of the target for FY 2014 has now been achieved.</p> <p>FY 2015: During the quarter, although no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, CHS made progress in the review of the operational planning guide, together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, and planning began for the process of monitoring 15 local prevention plans that were implemented in FY 2014</p>
IR 3	# of people who participate in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (9)	150	65	65	<p>During the quarter, 65 people participated in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (for the documents "A Pedagogical Strategy for Peace" and the Regional Peace Analysis).</p> <p>Progress against the indicator: In total, 43% of the target for FY 2015 has been achieved.</p>
IR 4	# of analyses produced and forums held (16)	20	0	0	<p>During the quarter, 1 publication and 5 analytical documents (bulletins and infographics) were developed by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory. The Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat also produced 2 analytical documents (bulletins). However, the approval process for these documents took more time than was foreseen, due to the internal dynamics of these governmental institutions. It is hoped that these documents will be published in the next quarter. Therefore, although progress has been made, quantitative progress has not yet been made against the indicator.</p>

4. Progress made towards realizing intermediate results

Strategic Objective: Strengthen GOC capacity to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk

For FY 2015, CHS maintained the same first **four indicators** used by USAID to track progress across its global programs (F indicators). All are directly related to the intermediate results established in the new Work Plan and Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) and respond to the strategic objective of the CHS Program. The following results were achieved in the first quarter of FY 2015:

of child soldiers identified (Indicator 1): During the quarter, **75 disengaged CH&A were new beneficiaries** of the ICBF Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A: 55 boys (73%), 20 girls (27%); 12 afro-Colombians (16%) and 14 from indigenous groups (19%); 29 were 13-15 years old (39%), 43 were 16-17 years old (57%) and 3 were older than 17 years (4%). During the quarter, 29% of the target for FY 2015 was achieved.

% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services (Indicator 2): In relation to progress made in the incorporation of a differential approach, of the 403 disengaged CH&A assisted by the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, **269 CH&A (67%) received tailored services** using a differential approach (gender, ethnicity). Since community-based models were still in the initial design, planning and coordination phase, CH&A have not yet been assisted through community-based models. Therefore, during the quarter, 134% of the target was achieved (67% against a target of 50%).

of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies (Indicator 3): During the quarter, **1,323 CHA&Y** at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with the support of CHS. It is important to mention that the project "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF, was finalized and transferred during the reporting period, and the project assisted an overall total of 23,801 CH&A beneficiaries. During the quarter, 13% of the target was achieved (the target is to reach 10,000 CH&A).

% of institutional strengthening for the operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA (Indicator 4): *Progress against this indicator (target of 70%) will be reported in the next quarter (Q2 of FY 2015), in accordance with the new results framework.*

IR 1 – ICBF and communities implement socio-familiar and community-based assistance models for CH&A

During the reporting period, CHS continued to provide technical assistance to ICBF to support reestablishment of rights processes and specialized assistance for disengaged CH&A. As part of its ongoing efforts to help strengthen governmental institutions charged with protecting CH&A, CHS also established the goal for FY 2015 to promote a greater participation of disengaged CH&A and other CH&A victims and increase their visibility within institutional and community processes. Together with ICBF and local communities, CHS began developing and implementing socio-familiar and community-based assistance models. These models are intended to complement the existing models used by the ICBF Assistance Program. Specifically, this included two models developed and implemented during the quarter (one for indigenous groups, and one for women victims) through the creation of a joint work plan strategic partners and local communities and support for the consultation and validation process.

Indicator for IR 1:

of disengaged CH&A receiving assistance through socio-familiar and community based models (Indicator 5)

Progress made: During the reporting period, **403 disengaged CH&A** were assisted through the ICBF Assistance Program (socio-familiar model): 235 boys (58%) and 168 girls (42%); 60 afro-Colombians (15%) and 100 from indigenous groups (25%); 16 were between 9-12 years old (4%); 201 between 13-15 years (50%); 178 between 16-17 years (44%); and 8 were over 17 years of age (2%). 258 were in primary school (64%), 112 in secondary school (28%), 6 in vocational school (2%) and 26 were not in school (6%). ***Disengaged CH&A, CH&A victims and CH&A from the community have yet to be assisted by the community-based model, as the model is in the initial phases of the process. In this quarter, 403 disengaged CH&A were assisted, thereby achieving 81% of the target for FY 2015.***

In addition to reporting the data above as required by the PMEP, CHS would also like to share the following data on the number of new beneficiaries into the ICBF Program, as this data was collected in previous years:

During this quarter, a total of 75 disengaged CH&A were new beneficiaries of the ICBF Assistance Program (socio-familiar model): 55 boys (73%) and 20 girls (27%); 12 afro-Colombians (16%) and 14 from indigenous groups (19%); 29 between 13-15 years (39%); 43 between 16-17 years (57%); and 3 were over 17 years of age (4%). 46 were in primary school (61%), 22 in secondary school (29%), 2 in vocational school (3%) and 5 were not in school (7%).

IR 1.1: Comprehensive community-based reparation models for CH&A are implemented

During the quarter, CHS initiated planning processes for the implementation of **two community-based models** (one for Disengaged CH&A from the Nasa indigenous group, and one for Women Victims) through the creation of work plans, and consultation among target communities and strategic partners to validate the work plans.

Community-based Model #1 – Project title: “Community-based model for assisting CH&A who disengage from illegal armed groups, from the Nasa indigenous group”

The development of this model is being carried out together with ICBF and War Child, and during the quarter progress was made in administrative processes related to the finalization and signing of the cooperation agreement with the **Toribio Indigenous Council**. A field visit was carried out to initiate the project through an opening event that included the donation of items for school – **779 pairs of shoes** – that will help CH&A to attend school, stay in school and participate in sports and cultural activities, as a strategy to support the positive use of free time and reduce the likelihood of recruitment and use by illegal armed groups.



Three technical meetings were held, and participants included former officials of National Parks, the Action Fund (*Fondo Acción*), War Child and CHS. The conclusions and suggestions from these meetings will help to complement and support the construction and implementation of the community-based model and will strengthen the Nasa indigenous community by providing greater knowledge on pedagogical elements, environmental analysis and the sustainability of initiatives.

Community-based Model #2 – Project title: “Community-based model to prevent and assist CH&A victims of sexual violence, recruitment and use, with the leadership of women and adolescent victims of sexual violence”

The initial planning phase for this community-based model was initiated during this quarter, together with the

Corporation MSMP (*Corporación Mujer Sigue Mis Pasos*, “Women, Follow my Footsteps”), a key actor working to support women and adolescent victims of sexual violence and to build peace. The Corporation provides legal and policy support, guidance and training for victims of sexual violence and promotes the full exercise of rights, so that women can enjoy a decent life that is free of rights violations. The leaders of the Corporation are widely known within their regions, and have become a reference point for other women victims. CHS is working with the Corporation MSMP to design a community-based model that brings together, on one side, disengaged CHA&Y and, on the other side, women, adolescent and girl victims of sexual violence. The aim is that these two groups can provide mutual support, exchange knowledge, and create spaces for reconciliation.

The planning phase resulted in the identification of the following lines of action:

- Initiate a process based on meetings between the two groups (the women, adolescent and girl victims of sexual violence and the disengaged youth) to encourage acknowledgement and recognition
- Identify key elements and inputs for construction of a community-based model and transitional justice proposals.
- Empower and build leadership skills of women and adolescent victims, aimed at training single women head of households, women associated with the Corporation MSMP, and girls and adolescents that have graduated from the ICBF Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A.
- Reach agreement on proposals and designs for the community-based model through ongoing working groups on gender and children’s issues.
- Support the technical, administrative and financial strengthening of the Corporation MSMP, with the aim of building capacities within the NGO and at the local-level.

CHS provided technical support for the development of a short document to increase visibility of the work of the Corporation MSMP, **“Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence: Restitution of Rights Process – The work and leadership of the Corporation MSMP,”** produced in both English and Spanish. This publication aims to support the Corporation in particular, as well as general efforts to ensure that gender-based violence is recognized as one of the most systematic and extensive violations of human rights affecting the lives of girls and women. The publication was shared and disseminated on December 12, 2014, in the context of International Human Rights Day, with the participation of partner organizations, women leaders and women victims of sexual violence ([See Annex 3](#)).

Finally, the CHS Program supported “collective workshops” held by the Corporation MSMP in the departments of Antioquia (in the northeast) and Valle de Cauca (on the Pacific coast). These collective workshops use a collective model to bring together groups of women victims and institutional representatives to document and file complaints regarding sexual crimes. During the reporting period, in Antioquia and Valle de Cauca, CHS supported training processes on human rights and psychosocial support (crisis interventions) for the women and girl victims of sexual violence.

Rapid-impact Model – Project title: “Community-based rapid impact strategy for assisting children and adolescents in a post-conflict scenario”

During the quarter, CHS finalized a document that presents the model used by the World Coach Foundation that uses soccer to prevent the recruitment and use of CHA&Y by illegal armed groups by focusing on their own potential, strengths and hopes. The final document ([See Annex 4](#)), formally submitted to the Foundation in December, will provide an important technical input for a book being created on the history of the Foundation to support institutional strengthening efforts, to be published with IOM’s own resources.

Given the need to seek alternatives for keeping CHA&Y out the armed conflict, the World Coach model was also

identified as a potentially highly effective rapid-impact model to be used to assist CH&A in a post-conflict setting. This rapid-impact model was developed based on the process of creating the document to systematize the model for World Coach Foundation. The aim is to develop a methodology that can complement the efforts of GOC institutions to provide transformative prevention and comprehensive reparations processes. It is hoped that this strategy will be replicated in community and post-conflict settings to support the reintegration of CH&A and prevent their recruitment. The document is undergoing a final revision and editing process, and will be published in the next quarter.

Indicator for IR 1.1:

Number of community-based models implemented (Indicator 6)

Progress made: *During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator for this sub-intermediate result, given that implementation is only considered complete once all of the four steps are completed, as established in the PMP (work plan creation, work plan validation with communities, design of a community-based model, and follow-up). Still, progress was made through the completion of step one (work plans created) and step two (work plan validation) for the two community-based models (indigenous groups, women victims) that CHS worked on during the quarter in Toribio (Cauca) and the city of Bogotá.*

Institutional Strengthening for ICBF

CHS finalized the activities planned under the **joint work plan** between CHS and the ICBF Protection Directorate, focusing on supporting specialized assistance processes for disengaged CH&A. The following activities were carried out during the quarter.

Contingency Protocol for a Massive Disengagement of CH&A: Together with ICBF, the Victims Unit and the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR), CHS reinitiated technical dialogues for the development and discussion of the contingency protocol for a massive disengagement of CH&A. This document has become an important input for decision making on the design and construction of a coordinated assistance route for CH&A and in the case of a massive disengagement. It is important to mention that some of the aspects that were included in the protocol document were taken from the ICBF Assistance Program Guidelines, and those guidelines are currently undergoing a revision, validation and approval process within the ICBF.

Family Reunion Strategy: During the quarter, 14 family reunions were held with participation of 294 disengaged CH&A who are currently in the ICBF Assistance Program. These family meetings enabled the CH&A to strengthen ties with their families, thereby contributing to reconciliation and comprehensive reparations. In the context of these spaces, support strategies and processes were developed to promote the self-recognition of the family and the acknowledgement of the importance of each family member, who require support to minimize negative impacts left by the recruitment of a family member by illegal armed groups.

Table 1: Family Reunions

Region	Implementing Partner	CH&A Assisted	Adults Assisted	Number of Reunions
Antioquia	Don Bosco	60	180	2
	Ingruma	42	126	2
	Hogares Claret	11	33	1
Valle del Cauca	Pía Salesiana	37	74	2
	Hogares Claret	21	63	1
Armenia	Universidad de Quindío	31	93	2
Bogota	CRAN	43	129	2
Caldas	Mundos Hermanos	27	81	1
Meta	Asociación Eclipse	22	66	1
Total		294	845	14

Mental Health Assistance Strategies: A technical meeting was held between CHS, ICBF and the Montserrat Clinic to develop a mental health assistance strategy for disengaged CH&A. As a result, it was decided that **six guides** will be developed to evaluate, detect and assess risks of (1) depression, (2) suicidal tendencies, (3) anxiety, (4) consumption of psychoactive substances, and (5) disorders related to traumas and stress factors, as well as (6) crisis management using a differential approach. **Eight case studies** will also be developed, supported by **four technical roundtables** to be held with national experts. This will include a technical roundtable with institutions involved in the *rehabilitation* process for disengaged CH&A (*as established in the Victims Law*), including ICBF, the Victims Unit and the Ministry of Health. Coordination will also be encouraged among these and other institutions involved in providing assistance to disengaged CH&A. Finally, in the context of the case studies and roundtables, reflections will be encouraged on the provision of mental health assistance in a potential **post-conflict** setting. Currently, CHS is in discussions with the Montserrat Clinic to identify the administrative and financial elements to be addressed in order to finalize the process of drafting the contract.

Participation Protocol: During the quarter, ICBF and the Victims Unit created a **resolution** on the special protocol for the participation of CH&A victims of the conflict, including disengaged CH&A. A participation protocol **conceptual and methodological guide** was also created in accordance with articles 181 and 194 of the Victims Law of 2011, which states that victims should receive reparations for the harms they suffered in an appropriate, differentiated, transformative and effective manner. The guide facilitates an understanding of the specific characteristics of CH&A according to gender, ethnicity, culture, age, and disability (*See Annex 5*).

The process of validating the participation protocol continued in three municipalities (San Juan de Nepomuceno, Riohacha and Pasto) with the participation of **64 CH&A victims**. A **total of 144 CH&A** have participated in the sharing and validation process. As a result of these pilot workshops, three youth initiatives will be designed and implemented – one in each municipality – as part of the participative training process for the CH&A. In Pasto, an experiential training workshop will be held on comprehensive reparations, leadership and participation as a right for the CH&A themselves, their families and strategic actors participating in the process. In Riohacha, the CH&A will take a field trip to a city park, while in San Juan de Nepomuceno the CH&A will receive school kits.

Model for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian CH&A: Progress continued to be made in the context of the development of a differential assistance and comprehensive reparations model for disengaged indigenous and afro-Colombian CH&A and other victims of the armed conflict, which is being implemented in the Coffee Region together with INGRUMA as a strategic partner. *For more details, please refer to Section 5: “Progress made in assistance to Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Populations.”*

Center for Disengaged Youth: The process of transferring the Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict was completed during the quarter, a process that included the consolidation of the three assistance pathways within the center’s model:

- **Route 1 (adolescents and youth from ICBF and ACR):** The accompaniment strategy “From your hand, for a better future” financed by the Reparation Fund to support young students to access to higher education and the ability to stay in school and graduate.
- **Route 2 (adolescents and youth referred by Victims Unit):** Assistance and support for skills development aimed at thoughtful life planning by disengaged CHA&Y assisted by ACR or ICBF.
- **Route 3 (adolescents and youth accessing the ICETEX Fund for higher education):** Aimed at youth between 14 and 28 years of age, who are recognized as victims under the Victims Law of 2011.

Over the entire course of this project, the Youth Center facilitated 3,258 services or assistance processes for 2,240 adolescents and youth through the three routes – **Route 1:** 3,126 processes for 2,188 adolescents/youth; **Route 2:** 98 processes, 40 adolescents/youth; **Route 3:** 34 processes for 20 adolescents/youth. The experience of the Youth Center enabled the creation of a document that proposes a **model for reparations for victims using a**

differential approach (according to age) in Bogota along with a **toolbox** for its implementation (*See Annex 6*).

Other CHS Program accomplishments in the context of Intermediate Result 1

The following accomplishments were also achieved by the CHS Program during the reporting period. Although not directly relating to the IR 1 or IR 1.1 indicators, these activities also supported efforts of the program to help ICBF and communities to implement socio-familiar and community-based assistance models for CH&A.

Second National Meeting of Youth Victims: A second national meeting of youth victims was held in Cajicá (just to the north of Bogotá, in Cundinamarca), as agreed upon by the Victims Unit, ICBF and IOM in the first meeting, with participation of 100 CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict from different regions of the country. This second meeting was aimed at strengthening **local-level peacebuilding proposals** created by these CHA&Y, and the event also included time for **sharing the participation protocol**.

The meeting used a participative methodology carried out by the Ayara Family Foundation with support from the participating institutions. The CHA&Y shared experiences with peace initiatives in their regions, strengthened their local-level peacebuilding proposals and established a network of youth peacebuilders. The Ayara Family Foundation used an artistic and interactive approach to wrap-up these activities, by coming up with rap songs to summarize the results of the event's activities and the proposals created.



The agenda of the event (*See Annex 7*) included four main components. First, the CH&A participants evaluated a summary document created by the institutions to gather the work carried out by the youth in their first meeting, in order to validate and add to the document. Second, the CH&A then broke into groups (using pre-determined macro-regions of Colombia) to jointly identify and map risk factors as well as the peacebuilding initiatives within their regions, including those they have carried out as well as those led by governmental institutions and NGOs. Third, peacebuilding proposals were created based around various pre-identified issues: housing, employment, psychological and psychosocial assistance and support, education and health. Finally, the event concluded with the creation of a “National Youth Peacebuilders Network” based on an identification and understanding of the actors and interests that would be necessary for its formation.

IR 2 – GOC and communities generate knowledge management on pedagogical strategies for building peace with a focus on CH&A

CHS efforts under this intermediate result have included strengthening local-level recruitment prevention plans in 58 targeted municipalities, including 43 municipalities targeted in FY 2013 and 15 targeted in FY 2014. The aim is to support institutional strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, mayors and governors' offices, and civil society organizations as well as to strengthen the local-level implementation of national recruitment prevention policies. Beginning in FY 2014, CHS began to monitor the implementation of prevention plans that it had helped to develop. During the reporting period, CHS finalized the process of monitoring implementation of the 43 prevention plans that were developed in FY 2013, including the application of the final verification of rights survey to monitor guarantees of basic rights among CH&A – **thereby finalizing achievement of goals for FY 2014, as noted below for IR 2 and IR 2.1 indicators**. For the remaining 15 municipalities, during the reporting period a joint work plan was finalized with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to plan for the monitoring activities to be carried out in FY 2015 and to develop local-level actions to strengthen local institutions and promote greater inclusion of the issue of recruitment prevention within the agendas of local governments, through **Agreements of Intent**, as well as the inclusion of the issue within local development plans following elections in

FY 2015, to be developed once the election local authorities has been ratified by the National Electoral Council.

Indicator for IR 2 (FY 2014):

% of CH&A in high-risk areas whose basic rights are guaranteed

***Progress made:** During the quarter, CHS applied the final verification of rights survey to 3,227 children and adolescents to assess 11 fundamental rights. It was determined that 64% of those surveyed had their basic rights guaranteed. Therefore, for FY 2014, **75% of the target (85%)** was achieved.*

Indicator for IR 2 (FY 2015):

% of CH&A in high-risk areas whose basic rights are guaranteed (Indicator 7)

***Progress made:** Progress against this indicator will be reported in the final quarter of FY 2015, in accordance with the results framework, after collecting and analyzing the initial and final surveys (verification of rights).*

IR 2.1 Targeted high-risk areas have territorial prevention plans

During the quarter, CHS finalized the process of **monitoring implementation of the 43 prevention plans** that were developed in FY 2013 as part of efforts to support institutional strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, municipal mayors, governors and civil society organizations (NGOs). During the monitoring process carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from CHS, the following progress was noted:

- Local-level implementation of the national recruitment prevention policy strengthened.
- Visibility increased of recruitment, use and sexual violence against CH&A by illegal armed groups and criminal groups in high-risk areas and local authorities obliged to act to address this situation.
- Inclusion of the issue of recruitment prevention in local decision-making processes such as COMPOS and the local Working Groups on Children and Adolescents.
- Create links to the Directives of the Office of the Inspector General as a mechanism for monitoring and controlling the guarantee of rights, particularly in high-risk areas.
- Ensure technical supervision of the indicators for the guarantee of rights through the local Technical Working Groups on Children and Adolescents or the Transitional Justice Committees.
- Ensure coordination to bring together the three prevention routes (preventive, urgent and protective) to foster a comprehensive and interdependent dialogue on recruitment prevention in high-risk areas.
- Coordinate inter-programmatic agendas for the development of regional projects to achieve regional impact, as for example between the Ministry of the Interior, the Governor of Tolima and CHS, in which recruitment prevention is addressed as a priority issue.
- Ensure the participation of CH&A (at least 3,000) in institutional processes aimed at identifying their needs and raising awareness of the risks present in each of the municipalities in relation to rights violations and institutional impacts through the application of the MVRO methodology.
- Promote inter-generational dialogue on knowledge about the contexts of risks and vulnerabilities.

The joint work plan for FY 2015 with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat includes **activities to carry out inter-institutional monitoring of the implementation of local prevention plans** in the most recently targeted 15 municipalities. CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat will carry out the monitoring process, with support from the Attorney General's Office and the CHS Program. During the quarter, the monitoring protocol to be applied in each municipality was reviewed and finalized, in order to report on the execution of programs and projects in

the medium and long term in operational plans for the effective implementation of prevention plans.

Indicator for IR 2.1 (FY 2014):

of territorial prevention plans with their implementation monitored

Progress made: *During the quarter, progress was made in the monitoring of 12 local prevention plans, representing the final 28% of the target for FY 2014. Therefore, **100% of the target for FY 2014** was achieved (monitored implementation of 43 local prevention plans created in FY 2013).*

Indicator for IR 2.1 (2015):

of territorial prevention plans with their implementation monitored (Indicator 8)

Progress made: *During the quarter, although no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, CHS made progress in the review of the operational planning guide, together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, and planning began for the process of monitoring 15 local prevention plans that were implemented in FY 2014.*

Development of prevention plans in 15 new target municipalities:

While the above-mentioned progress was made in relation to monitoring implementation of prevention plans, **the prevention plans themselves were finalized during the reporting period in the 15 municipalities targeted in FY 2014** (See Annex 8). Together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, CHS helped to finalize the creation of the 15 local prevention plans, while together with its implementing partners (World Coach Foundation and Ayara Family), the CHS Program also carried out an institutional strengthening strategy to support local-level implementation of national recruitment prevention policies. This strategy uses a pedagogical approach to support the creation of local prevention plans through participative, inter-institutional exercises based on Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) methodology.

During the reporting period, this strategy for the development of prevention plans was carried out at the local level in targeted municipalities. As a result of each of these participative exercises using the MVRO methodology with CH&A, families, and institutions, **a document was created analyzing the local-level vulnerabilities, risks, opportunities and threats** (See Annex 9). These results are used as an input into the creation of the local prevention plan that includes the three prevention routes (early, urgent, or protective), thereby serving as a warning tool for the community regarding the local situation, encouraging the family, the community and the State to create and strengthen protective environments to guarantee the rights of CH&A.

During the quarter, prevention plans were created in 15 municipalities, as measured by completion of all five established steps: **(1)** Sharing the work plan for the implementation of prevention plans in 15 municipalities among the local community and institutions; **(2)** MVRO methodology carried out through workshops with 3,227 CH&A, 157 community members and 43 public officials; **(3)** Gathering and organization of the results into a preliminary document to be used for the development of the prevention plan; **(4)** Development of the local prevention plan, together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the local mayor's office; and **(5)** Formal delivery of the recruitment prevention plans to the Mayor and/or COMPOS.

Therefore, as of December 2014, as confirmed by the completion of the five steps of the process, prevention plans were finalized in all of the 58 target municipalities (43 targeted in FY 2013 and 15 targeted in FY 2014).

These 58 municipalities now have local-level recruitment prevention plans that can be used as a policy and technical tool for decision-making and to ensure the effective guarantee of the rights of CH&A. **During FY 2015, as agreed in the joint work plan with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, CHS will help to strengthen and consolidate these local-level prevention plans and activities.**

* * *

In addition to progress indicated above regarding development of prevention and monitoring implementation, significant progress was also made on **A) Prevention Projects** and **B) Institutional Strengthening**.

A) Prevention Projects

The following prevention projects aim to support the strengthening of recruitment prevention policies at the local level. The main achievements are listed below for each project.

Project Partner: ICBF

Project Title: *Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó*

CHS concluded its support for this project during the reporting period, and the project was transferred to ICBF in order to support institutional strengthening efforts and as a way to ensure local capacities in the region for providing comprehensive early childhood assistance. During the quarter, 23,801 children under five years of age were assisted by the project, with 99% covered by comprehensive family-based, community-based and/or institutional assistance approaches to providing protection, health, nutrition and care in 22 municipalities of the department. Of these beneficiaries, 51.2% are afro-Colombian, 42% are indigenous, and 16% belong to other ethnicities. Progress made by the project in improving the guarantee of rights for these children under five years of age include: 95% of beneficiaries have a civil registration, 80% are affiliated with the Health System, and 79.5% have complete vaccinations.

Project Partner: Rhayuela Cine

Project Title: *ALIAS MARÍA, audiovisual and artistic platforms to promote protection of CHA&Y rights and prevent violations, particularly recruitment and use, in the context of the armed conflict*

For this project with Rhayuela Cinema, a series of audiovisual workshops were planned for the municipality of Villavicencio (in the department of Meta, just below Bogota to the east), with support from the Benposta Foundation in order to select the target working group and to support logistics and security in the region. However, the consolidation of this project took longer than was foreseen, and the project was extended for another three months in order to reach 30 CH&A beneficiaries located in the municipality of Granada and the town of Ariari in the district of Medellín.

Project Partner: Delirio Foundation

Project Title: *Firm Steps, Growing through Dance*

Since 2011, in partnership with the Ministry of Culture, the Delirio Foundation has been developing its “Firm Steps, Growing through Dance” program to guarantee sustainability of salsa dance as an expression of popular culture in Cali, while using this art form as a way to boost the city’s economy and strengthen regional tourism. The program also provides solid tools to help the salsa schools and its dancers become more professional, economically viable and sustainable. In this way, the program aims to strengthen the social fabric and ensure that CH&A can continue to grow up with salsa dancing.

During the reporting period, for the **first component**, “strengthening salsa schools as protective environments, appropriate use of free time and friendly spaces for the development of CH&A in vulnerable situations,” MVRO workshops were held with the participation of **150 CH&A and 31 families from three salsa schools**. Workshops concluded in December and the information gathered is currently being analyzed and organized, with support from CHS. A life coaching workshops was also held for 50 CH&A during the quarter.

For the **second component**, “improving salsa dancing technique, knowledge and expertise and its systematic, ongoing and self-sustaining dissemination,” four workshops were held in the *Somos Pacífico* Tecno-Cultural Center, in partnership with the Youth Peacebuilders CHS project. With the theme “To Dream is to Live,” the workshops created a playful, cultural and reflective space using salsa dance to support life planning and the positive use of free time among CH&A.

Under the **third component**, “improving human development components in the program workshops, with themes of children’s rights and the importance of preventing rights violations,” the analysis resulting from the MVRO workshops will provide an important input for proposing changes to the program through an action plan for each salsa school aimed at ensuring sustainability and facilitating development.

Project Partner: Mayor of Medellín

Project Title: *Strengthen and develop skills among CHA&Y at risk of recruitment in Medellín*

Currently, this project is in recruitment, planning and targeting phase with the Mayor’s Office Municipal Unit for Assistance and Reparations for Victims. The project activities include training youth using two modules on memory, youth participation, field trips, identification of CH&A for pilot initiatives, working with the pilot initiatives, creating memory initiatives, evaluating initiatives, and implementation and monitoring.

Project Title: *Strengthening public policies for CH&A in Buenaventura and Jamundí (Valle del Cauca)*

In **Buenaventura**, the implementing partner FUNOF continued to provide technical assistance to support the development of a public policy on children and adolescents. FUNOF, with support from CHS, will lead the process of consolidating inputs, developing the final document and validating it with the community and local institutions. Specifically, during the reporting period, the diploma course was implemented, which is currently in the execution process ([See Annex 10](#)).

In **Jamundí**, with support from the government agency Colombia Youth, a workshop was held with the participation of 40 local youth in order to improve local assessments. The event was held through the District Early Childhood Workshop Group together with the Mayor’s Office, the Vice President’s Office, SOS Children’s Villages, ICBF, CIPRUNA and the CHS Program. As a result, the workshop identified the poor quality and coverage of educational and health systems, weak administrative management, lack of spaces for CH&A, limited citizen participation of CH&A, social marginalization and a range of risk factors for violence.

Project Title: *Youth Peacebuilders*

Given the difficult conditions of poverty, overcrowding and lack of opportunities in Commune 21 of the west of Cali (in the Valle de Cauca department) and especially in the Potrero Grande neighborhood, in the face of a potential peace agreement, this neighborhood represents a prime example of the types of challenges that the country will face in designing and implementing sustainable, creative and original strategies for creating an inclusive society and ensuring social justice.

- During the quarter, under the **first component, Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO)**, the project identified risk factors as well as protective factors related to that the involvement of CHA&Y in criminal activities. A context analysis and mapping of institutional services was also carried out, along with application of conflict resolution approaches to promote dialogue, tolerance, solidarity, civic spirit, and group work.
- Under the **second component, art as a way of creating oneself**, 60 children received visual arts training. Through painting, children express their emotions and their mood, what is going on around them and in their lives. Experiential workshops, dialogues and interactions between classmates were held to encourage authentic expression in their art. Also, emphasis was placed on reading and this

significantly impacted the development of thinking: language became broader and more detailed and students were able to convey ideas more clearly and fluently, since reading helps to expand vocabulary.

- For the **third component, on sports as a comprehensive development process** implemented by the World Coach Foundation, 10 soccer schools were established with sports equipment, 18 soccer school teachers were trained and 400 children participated. These soccer schools, even when an appropriate physical space was not available, used the vehicle of sports as a way to provide emotional and psychosocial support, promote appropriate conflict resolution, in addition to the assessment and provision of soccer equipment and holding soccer practices. This approach helps to improve relationships, promote co-existence and build community.
- Finally, under the **fourth component, sacred territory**, the Ayara Family used a methodology that combines artistic and personal skills training along with awareness-raising on social issues. Two cultural, awareness-raising workshops were held in local neighborhoods, where social exercises were carried out using art and music to promote peaceful conflict resolution.

In addition, during the reporting period, a **peace advice process** was initiated for the Mayor's Office of Cali, which enabled the promotion of capacity building among 92 students in ninth and tenth grade, who were trained as community mediators and agents for the resolution of conflicts and the restoration of social bonds. These youth committed to sharing what they had learned with their peers at school, with their families and with their neighbors, all of which are important settings for strengthening social fabric, improving harmony and promoting peaceful coexistence.

During the quarter, CHS supported this process with the implementation of MVRO methodology with 30 families of the students. CHS also provided technical and financial support for implementing six youth peace initiatives in the context of the training process for peace facilitators trained in strategies for peaceful co-existence and conflict resolution. Finally, in the context of the strategy **"I didn't give birth so my children would die" (Yo no parí para la muerte)**, CHS donated 450 shirts with this slogan to symbolize the cry of mothers from the neighborhoods Mojica 1 and Mojica 2, aimed at preventing the involvement of their children in criminal groups and gangs.

Project Partner: Workshop School of Cartagena

Project Title: Youth Eco-tourism Guides

During the quarter, the Puerto Bahía Foundation and the Workshop School of Cartagena jointly concluded that the priority for developing any eco-tourism project in Bocachica would require that a solution first be found to the problems generated by a poor management of waste and other environmental problems in order to improve the landscape. From an environmental perspective, Bocachica is in a critical situation given the issues related to lack of waste collection, disposal and recycling, the lack of sanitation systems and the lack of understanding among community members of related environmental issues. Given these considerations, it was determined that resources from Colpatria and CHS would be used to build a park and to update and improve a sports field for CH&A to use. The plan for the next quarter is to design, construct and complete hand-over to the community, along with a management plan for the community

In addition, planning was carried out for a number of other prevention projects during the reporting period, although their implementation has not yet begun.

Project Title: Wayuu Akuaipa Cultural Thought Center

The objective of this project is to promote and facilitate the protection of CH&A affected by violence and

forced displacement and prevent violations of their rights through the creation of a Cultural Thought Center. During the reporting period, the following components were identified: (1) Help, assist and support in dignified return migration processes for the indigenous Wayuu community of Bahía Portete, (2) Creation of the Wayuu Akuaipa Cultural Thought Center, (3) Implementation of MVRO methodology with the Wayuu community of Bahía Portete (Uribía-Guajira), and (4) Design of a proposal for a collective reparations process based on the Wayuu worldview based on protecting the rights of CH&A and preventing their violation.

Project Title: *Transitional justice based on restorative justice and the voice of child and adolescent victims, with an emphasis on children and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups and victims of sexual abuse in the context of the armed conflict*

A consultancy will be carried out aimed at generating proposals for transitional justice mechanisms and reparations measures for child and adolescent victims of the armed conflict, with an emphasis on victims of illegal recruitment and sexual violence. These proposals will be based on the perspective of restorative justice and on the opinions of child and adolescent victims and the communities themselves. Such proposals aim to serve as a useful resource for judicial and administrative professionals in the context of reconciliation and reintegration processes. During the quarter, 12 activities were identified for achieving the objective of this project, with the final result being a pedagogically oriented final document aimed at administrative and judicial authorities working on justice and peace issues.

Project Title: *Minuto de Dios Corporation*

A memorandum of understanding was signed during the quarter with the Minuto de Dios Educational Corporation, to join efforts to support the comprehensive development of CHA&Y in the 15 municipalities where Minuto de Dios operates. Public policies on adolescents and youth will be implemented, aimed primarily at preventing forced recruitment and sexual violence by illegal armed groups and supporting the three prevention pathways (early, urgent and protective).

B) Institutional Strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat

During the reporting period, progress continued in efforts to support institutional strengthening of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and partner institutions: 1) the **Ombudsman's Office of the Ombudsman**, 2) the **Office of the Inspector General**, and 3) the **Office of the Attorney General**.

1) Ombudsman's Office (Defensoría del Pueblo)

Project Title: *Training, advocacy and social and institutional strengthening for the prevention, treatment and punishment of violence and sexual exploitation, recruitment and illegal use of CH&A*

This three-phase project with the Ombudsman's Office was finalized during the reporting period, with the third phase completed in October-November 2014. The **first phase** involved a participatory assessment using social cartography to development spaces where participants could share their views on rights, customs, and conflicts in their relationships and to identify risk facts and threats related to recruitment of CH&A. Two workshops were held with groups of 25 participants. The **second stage** involved holding discussions in 18 schools ("educational institutes") focused on the promotion of rights and responsibilities, respect for difference, protective environments for CHA&Y and application of Law 1620 of 2013. The space discussion spaces also focused on the expression of the dreams and life goals of participants. It is hoped that schools will continue to carry out these types of exercises. The **third phase** used the information collected through the social cartography (phase one) and discussion groups (phase two) to focus on conflict resolution and the prevention of rights violations through playful and artistic activities to facilitate

communication and the flow of ideas.

Overall, 1,310 children and adolescents, 80 parents and caretakers, 26 public servants and 24 community members participated in this project. The project also focused on building partnerships and supporting coordination, resulting in joint, inter-institutional coordination among nine municipal mayors' officers, regional offices of the Ombudsman's Office, educational centers, cultural centers, community action committees, and artistic foundations (FUNARCA and the Ayara Family Foundation). The 18 educational institutions received guidance on the various aspects of Law 1620 of 2013, including promotion of peaceful coexistence in schools, the exercise of human rights, sexuality education, conflict resolution and prevention of school violence. As a result, these 18 schools were strengthened as protective, peaceful environments. Concretely, the schools received a training model, a booklet on bullying in schools, and recommendations related to these topics.

2) Inspector General's Office (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*)

Project Title: *Comprehensive prevention model for surveillance and monitoring of the protection of children and adolescents in regions affected by the armed conflict*

Progress achieved as of the end of the reporting period included the design and structuring of an improved surveillance model for territorial governance to monitor and guarantee the rights of CHA&Y. Efforts during the quarter focused on planning activities to be carried out this year, as listed below, in addition to plans to support the monitoring of implementation of the 15 prevention plans developed in FY 2014.

The **first phase** will involve validation and external evaluation of the web tool, launch of the web platform and development of local-level capacities for administering and using the tool. The web platform will be augmented with management reports produced by local authorities, the reports will be reviewed and support will be provided to the local authorities based on the information reported. Improved surveillance reports will then be developed, and adjustments will be made as needed for the adaptation and maintenance of the software.

The **second phase** is related to advocacy actions by the Delegate of the Inspector General's Office in local public hearings (at municipal, departmental and national levels), within CIPRUNA institutional spaces, and within the context of the judicial and legislative branches of the national government, as applicable. This will involve the development of thematic reports based on local-level information, the updating and maintenance of the application, and a strengthening of coordination between national and local levels where the information is updated and inter-sectorial strategies identified to help guarantee CH&A rights.

The **third phase** will aim to consolidate and ensure the sustainability of the improved surveillance model as a tool for monitoring and supporting local authorities in subsequent governmental administr

3) Attorney General's Office (*Fiscalía General de la Nación*)

Project Title: *Structuring, implementing and executing projects for more and better educational spaces and Productive Educational Projects to carry out the Border Plan for Prosperity*

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the CHS Program and the Future Colombia program of the University Institute for Knowledge and Innovation for Justice, a higher education institute of the Attorney General's Office. During the quarter, in coordination with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, CHS participated in the **National Meeting of Sectional Coordinators of the Future Colombia Program**, in which more than 20 regional coordinators participated. CHS presented on recruitment prevention policies, the various assistance pathways and the MVRO methodology as a way to create local prevention plans based

on the participation of CH&A, families and institutions to identify the risk and protective factors.

IR 3 – GOC and communities generate knowledge management on pedagogical strategies for building peace with a focus on CH&A

During the quarter, CHS concluded support for the **Latin American Biennial on Children and Youth** aimed at bringing together academic, social and cultural initiatives carried out by Latin America groups, researchers, networks and collectives on children and youth issues. The event offered a chance to share training, reflection, dissemination and impact strategies to promote knowledge, establish relationships and create new spaces for meeting and collaboration. Within this context, CHS together with Manizales University, the Mayor of Manizales and the Support Center developed the Biennial with the following aspects and components:

- **Youth Peacebuilders workshop** aimed at sharing the “youth peacebuilders” methodology with 40 youth leaders, who were encouraged to replicate this methodology within their regions. The methodology aims to strengthen youth potential (emotional, communicative, ethical, creative) for conflict resolution.
- **Peace Education roundtable** with 25 participants, to share the final report of a consultancy on “**Pedagogy: A tool to support the construction of a durable peace in Colombia**” carried out for CHS. The aim was to develop a pedagogical strategy that can support peacebuilding efforts in the transition phase and establish the bases for the training of citizens and institutions who can promote and guarantee the sustainability of peace.
- **Presentation** by CHS on “**Surrender, Disengagement, Reparations and Social Inclusion**” as a proposed “DDR approach” for children and adolescents (*See Annex 11*)
- Participation of 15 youth leaders throughout the Biennial, with a particular emphasis on the creation of spaces for debate as a way to share their voices, experiences and life plans, and the youth were also delegates at the working group on children and adolescents in international cooperation.
- Supported the attendance of an internationally recognized expert on the issue of children and youth, as well as policy-makers, social organizations, movement leaders and youth organizations.

Three regional analyses on the situation of children and youth in peace process were also shared during the reporting period in the departments of Cauca, Tolima and Valle de Cauca, with the participation of around 40 people. Currently, the thirteen total analyses are in the final editing, design and printing phase, and will be published and shared in additional forums in the following quarter.

CHS supported the sustainability of the **PAZ-OS project development tool**, called Steps to Become a Pioneering Entrepreneur and Peacebuilder,²³ by complementing it with a survey developed by a business advisor as part of a partnership with Citi Foundation and with support from IOM Colombia’s corporate social responsibility unit. The survey will help to assess the knowledge and skills of youth regarding business issues. This instrument will be pilot tested with 50 youth in four regions (Bogotá, Norte de Santander, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca). The project will validate the applicability of the Primer on Youth Pedagogical Enterprises, as well as the inclusion of a specific module on a personal banking model. During the next quarter, the survey will be applied and the results analyzed, according to which the guides will be updated and the personal banking module will be introduced to 200 youth (*See Annex 12*).

Indicator for IR 3:

of people who participate in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy (Indicator 9)

Progress made: During the quarter, 65 people participated in processes to share knowledge products on peace

²³ In Spanish, *PAZos Para Convertirse en Pioneros Emprendedores Constructores de Paz*. The first word, “PAZos,” is a pun meant to refer to both “steps” (*pasos*) and “peace” (*paz*).

pedagogy (Peace Pedagogy, Regional Peace Analysis), achieving 43% of the established target (150 people).

IR 4 – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management

Activities during the quarter focused on support for the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the five new regional ethnic childhood observatories created in FY 2014.

Regional Ethnic Childhood Observatories

The ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, with CHS support, continued to provide guidance and technical assistance to support the **regional ethnic childhood observatories** created in five regions of Colombia – Casanare (in the east), Putumayo and Cauca (in the south), and Cesar and Bolívar (in the north) – which monitor issues related to children and adolescents within the region and identify good practices for comprehensive protection. *For details on the progress and results achieved during the reporting period, please refer to Section 5: "Progress made in assistance to Afro-Colombian and Indigenous Populations."*

ICBF Child Welfare Observatory

The following progress and results were achieved during the reporting period in the work being carried out with **ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory**:

- The ICBF Observatory with CHS support continued to lead the project **"Exploratory study on trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual and labor exploitation."** The ICBF Observatory together with CHS is leading the development of the various structural, methodological and research components of the project. During this quarter, adjustments were made to the document by ICBF and by IOM (the CHS Program, the Trafficking Program and the Research Unit). This process will be completed in January 2015, and once the document receives approval ICBF technical team and its Peace Working Group, the document will be sent for design and publication.
- As part of the **information processing** efforts, monthly monitoring continued of the various situations affecting children, based on information from the Reestablishment of Rights Process (PARD) for disengaged CH&A, victims of landmines and the Adolescent Penal Responsibility System. Statistical documents and monitoring maps were produced for violent acts against CH&A, and an informational map was constructed based on information on the indicators of rights of CH&A in the context of the construction of an index of rights of CH&A.
- Regarding **publications**, one document was published on trends of beneficiaries of the ICBF Assistance Program for disengaged children and adolescents program during July – September 2014 (*See Annex 13*). Development is also underway for publications on youth crime; trafficking in the coffee region; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); and two analysis of tendencies of disengaged children and adolescents, one for October-December and another for 2014 (infographic).
- Continued support for the **International Network of Childhood Observatories**, which includes 14 countries and addresses three thematic areas: (1) monitoring children's rights; (2) sexual violence, (3) juvenile justice. Three joint publications were created in the framework of the network, and the goal is to finalize these in the first quarter of 2015.
- **Technical working meetings** were held on the following themes: **1)** Sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, with the Presidential Program on Human Rights and International Law, in the context of the local-level action plan against sexual commercial exploitation of CH&A, **2)** Colombian Youth: Reviewing information on youth to promote public policies, focusing on juvenile crime, **3)** Special Projects Group of the National Planning Department, to identify shared policies between the

Department and the ICBF Observatory for publications and studies, **4)** Proposal for work to be carried out by the Observatory in the context of the Working Group to Follow-up on Policies for Afro-Colombian Children and Adolescents, **5)** Sub-Directorate of the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System, in the context of commitments made under CONPES 3629, **6)** The Technical Sub-Unit (SUT) group led by the DNP in the framework of the Project for Standardization of Indicators of Security and Coexistence, and **6)** Peace and Post-Conflict Working Group, an internal working group of the ICBF to guide policy and program decisions toward a post-conflict scenario.

Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat

Significant progress was made by the **Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat** in terms of generating quantitative, qualitative and geographical information on the dynamics of the armed conflict focused on recruitment use and sexual violence against CH&A, to support decision-making and development of prevention policies. Results achieved during the reporting period include:

- Development of a proposal for product indicators for inclusion by the Technical Secretariat within the Action Plan of the **National Development Plan for 2015-2018**, to help to guarantee the continuity of the national recruitment prevention policy. Modification of the *justification and product goals document*, to include the issue of recruitment prevention in the National Development Plan for 2015-2018.
- In accordance with the initiative of the CHS program requested by the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and aimed at **decentralizing information** regarding recruitment and use of CH&A at the local level, it was proposed that this body carry out **technical supervision** of a project to develop software that to enable officials to add to the information on the issue. In this context, some guidelines were developed and a technical meeting was held in November to agree on and define commitments.
- The Observatory has led the process of **evaluation of the national prevention policy**, coordinating the activities of the evaluation technical working group composed of seven institutions who are signatories of CONPES 3673 of 2010 (ACT, DNP, Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior, Presidential Program on Human Rights and International Law, the Inspector General's Office, and ICBF) along with the provision of technical support. A preliminary evaluation document created in December is currently being circulated among the institutions, with the deadline for comments of January 31, 2015.
- With the aim of designing **departmental atlases**, and in the context of the joint work plan for FY 2015, the development of a pilot document was requested for the department of Putumayo, which should include succinct descriptions of hydro-geography, climate, economy and development in each of its municipalities, together with an analysis of the dynamics that increase or diminish the probability of the occurrence of recruitment and use of children and adolescents.
- Records were filled out and compiled for the **320 indicators** identified as relevant to document the **municipal dynamics** related to recruitment and sexual violence, and actions were carried out to create a participate design of the statistical model that will support the **prioritization exercise for 2015**, which does not conflict with the Analysis of Main Components that is also being carried out.
- Regarding **publications**, a bulletin was developed on **sexual violence** that brings together the results of a consultancy on sexual violence and provides an update on recently adopted normative instruments. Progress was also made in the elaboration of bulletins on **recruitment and use, sexual violence and a characterization of children**, in accordance with the levels of probability of occurrence of recruitment. Finally, activities were established for the participative design of the prioritization exercise for 2015, with progress in harmonization of the indicators.

* * *

In addition, significant progress was made on *related projects* being implemented by CHS, which contribute to third intermediate result of the USAID Work Plan for FY 2015.

Project Title: *Analysis of the Experience of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers*

This project was aimed at reviewing, analyzing and presenting the experience of the Francisco Esperanza Youth Restoration Centers, in the context of a potential post-conflict setting. The objective was to identify, collect and analyze knowledge developed and identify changes, transformations, results, lessons learned and challenges based on the practices carried out by the program for increasing visibility of restorative justice. Planning was carried out during the quarter, resulting in identification of 13 activities to be implemented under this project, which will result in a final document that gathers the experiences of the program and presents public policy recommendations related to children and adolescents.

Indicator for IR 4:

of analyses and forums held (Indicator 10)

Progress made: During the quarter, 1 publication and 5 analytical documents (bulletins and infographics) were developed by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory. The Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat also produced 2 analytical documents (bulletins). However, the approval process for these documents took more time than was foreseen, due to the internal dynamics of these governmental institutions. It is hoped that these documents will be published in the next quarter. Therefore, although progress has been made, quantitative progress has not yet been made against the indicator.

* * *

Finally, IOM Colombia continues to develop its own series of **knowledge management products** as part of a mission-wide effort to produce reports that contribute to analysis and debate on themes of national interest, particularly in areas related to the programs and projects being implemented by the Mission. Within this context, the Migration and Childhood Program (*led by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit*) is producing two series of reports as part of the USAID-funded CHS Program:

- **Spotlights on Migration and Childhood:** Analytical documents aimed at deepening understanding and enriching reflections regarding the situation of Colombian children, adolescents and youth. The information comes mainly from reports and studies produced by IOM and other institutions, as well as from news and other secondary sources.
- **Infosheets on IOM's Migration and Childhood Program:** Informational documents that provide an overview of various prominent aspects of IOM's Migration and Childhood Program. The objective is to present the context, strategy and objectives, to describe related activities, and to summarize some of the main results, products and impacts achieved.

During the reporting period, the Spotlight report on **peace education** in Colombia was finalized, posted to the IOM website and shared with USAID and through IOM social media. *All documents can be found on the IOM Colombia website (www.oim.org.co/) by clicking on the link on the main page labeled "Reports."*

5. Progress made in assistance to afro-Colombian and indigenous populations

Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities are among the groups benefitting from CHS Program. This section explains some of the activities that CHS has carried out for the benefit of these particular population groups, in the context of working to prevent the recruitment, use and sexual abuse of children and adolescents.

Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-

Colombian Youth and other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region

During the reporting period, a **document** was finalized that presents a **comprehensive reparations model** for indigenous CH&A of the conflict including a toolkit for the implementation of the model (*See Annex 45*). The aim of the document is to compile the perceptions of CH&A, their family groups and indigenous organizations regarding reparations and the validity of reparations in practice. The document was produced as a result of the experiences that INGRUMA has had, as well as from a reflection on the gaps that exist within reestablishment of rights processes. Although reestablishment of rights can provide comprehensive reparations, there is a need to address other important considerations regarding spaces for integration with the world, other stores of knowledge and other perspectives that feed into cultural references, identification with the territory and their people. These are important elements to address, especially given the fear of a loss of customs and traditions among CH&A.

Support for five new regional childhood observatories

The ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, with support from CHS, continued to provide guidance and technical assistance to support **ethnic childhood observatories in five regions** of Colombia – Casanare (in the east), Putumayo and Cauca (in the south), and Cesar and Bolívar (in the north) – which monitor issues related to children and adolescents within the region and identify good practices for comprehensive protection.

During the reporting period, the following progress and results were achieved:

- Draft analytical documents were created on the following issues: (1) Risk factors associated with forced recruitment, using an qualitative methodology applied to indigenous communities (**Putumayo**); (2) Sexual violence and nutrition in CH&A and their families from the U'wa indigenous group in Caño Mochuelo and the Chaparral – Barro Negro indigenous reservation (**Casanare**), (3) Violence in the relationships of adolescents and youth in San Basilio del Palanque, and identification of alternative forms of conflict resolution, including traditional forms such as *kuagros* (a traditional social cohesion mechanism) that promote peaceful conflict resolution between adolescents and youth (**Bolívar**).
- In **Cauca**, two meetings have been held with local mayors, who have identified some of the problems and causes perceived by the community and who have offered some alternative solutions such as a community mechanism for the observation of children. The ICBF Child Welfare Observatory is supporting the structuring of the document and the compilation of the experience.

6. Challenges encountered and actions taken

1. In the context of the peace negotiations ongoing between the GOC and the FARC, it is necessary to continue to identify technical and financial resources to help ICBF to respond to a potential **massive disengagement and reintegration** of disengaged CH&A and at the same time to strengthen and further develop issues associated with **peace pedagogy** and **peace culture** in the context of new needs concerning reconciliation and the reconstruction of the social fabric.
2. A significant challenge was the accomplishment of actions established in the **joint work plan with ICBF**. Although 80% of the actions were accomplished, it is necessary to finish the remaining activities and to continue strengthening ICBF in accordance with the priorities of the institutions regarding assistance for disengaged CH&A in the framework of the peace negotiations.
3. Another significant challenge during the quarter was the development of consolidation activities for the **ICBF Child Welfare Observatory** aimed at ensuring that it does not lose institutional space that it gained within ICBF. These actions were focused on reunions with the ICBF Planning Directorate in which CHS presented the progress, achievements and results obtained aimed at strengthening ICBF, specifically related to decision-making on public policies.

7. Priorities for the next quarter

During the next quarter, the CHS Program will focus its efforts on:

1. Concluding the activities of the Work Plan for FY 2014 and achieving established targets (final 20%).
2. Establishing a joint work plan with ICBF and initiating development of the joint work plan established with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat.
3. Continuing to prepare and implement the CHS Documentation Center.
4. Creating community-based assistance models to complement the approaches currently used by the ICBF Assistance Program for disengaged CH&A.
5. Convene an International Expert Roundtable event and complete the document on Surrender, Disengagement, Reparations and Social Inclusion (SDRS) for CH&A.
6. Make progress in the development of activities associated with peace culture and peace education.

8. Conclusions

In conclusion, significant progress was made during this reporting quarter as the CHS Program finalized targets under the Work Plan for FY 2014 and initiated activities under the new Work Plan for FY 2015. The peace talks in Havana continue to develop, resulting in new priorities for ICBF related to the technical assistance provided by the CHS Program to support assistance and comprehensive reparations processes for CH&A victims of the armed conflict. The peace negotiations are also generating new expectations and hopes regarding the prospects for peace among communities and the society in general. Despite challenges, the following progress was made in the implementation of activities in coordination with its strategic partners:

- CHS continued to provide support to ICBF regarding reestablishment of rights, specialized assistance, and comprehensive reparations processes for CH&A who have disengaged from illegal armed groups, by helping to develop socio-familiar and community-based assistance models to complement existing models used by ICBF and to promote the participation of CH&A.
- To date, 58 local recruitment prevention plans have been created, monitoring of implementation has been completed in 43 of these municipalities, and 41,570 CH&A have benefitted from local-level prevention strategies.
- Progress has continued to be made regarding consolidation of the ICBF Observatory, the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the five new ethnic observatories, aimed at building capacity within each observatory to support decision-making related to assistance for CH&A victims and preventing recruitment and use of CH&A.
- CHS helped strengthen government institutions through the creation of knowledge management products to support decision-making on assistance and prevention issues.

In addition to these important results that have been achieved, the CHS Program also proposes to support the GOC, and specifically the ICBF and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with three specific needs:

- Supporting the development of community-based assistance models that will complement the existing approaches used by the ICBF Assistance Program.
- Helping to develop prevention activities in order to reduce risk factors for recruitment and use of CH&A by illegal armed groups and criminal groups.

- Support knowledge management around themes associated with pedagogical strategies for promoting peace culture and peace education.

10. Annexes

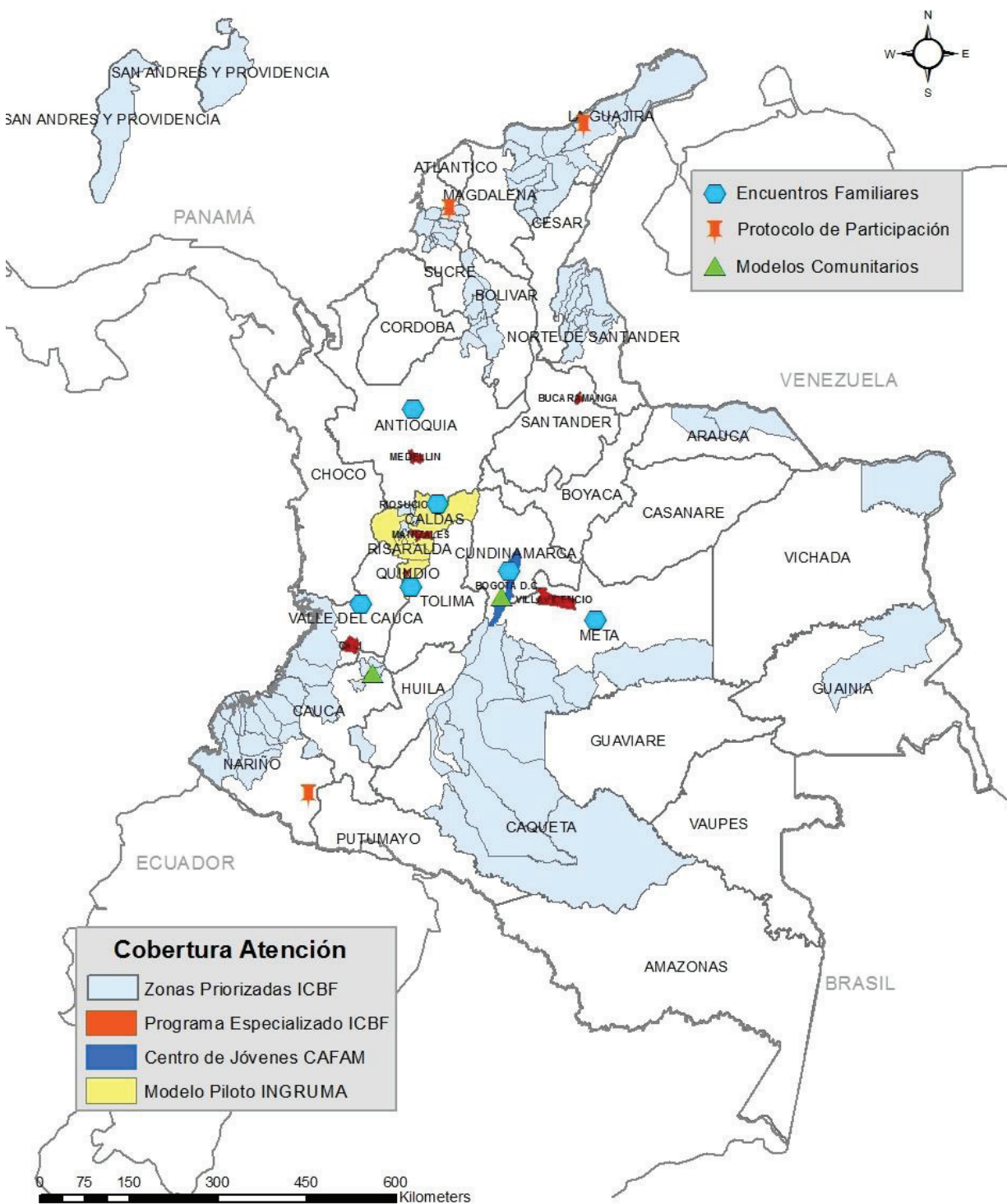
Annex 1	List of Beneficiaries
Annex 2	Trend Analysis
Annex 3	Document on Women Victims – “Access to justice for victims of sexual violence: Restitution of rights process” (in English and Spanish)
Annex 4	Document on World Coach model
Annex 5	Participation Protocol, Resolution and Methodological Guide
Annex 6	Document on the Victims Reparations Model using a Differential Approach (Age)
Annex 7	Products of the Second National Meeting of Youth Victims
Annex 8	Local recruitment prevention plans
Annex 9	Analysis of the results regarding vulnerabilities, risks, opportunities and threats
Annex 10	Results of the diploma course to strengthen public policies for children and adolescents in Buenaventura
Annex 11	Presentation made on SDRS during the Latin American Biennial on Children and Youth
Annex 12	Booklet on youth enterprises
Annex 13	Trend Analysis for July-September 2014
Annex 14	Document on the Comprehensive Reparations Model for Indigenous CH&A Victims
Annex 15	Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3, IR 4
Annex 16	Life Stories
Annex 17	Monitor Report

Annex 1 – List of Beneficiaries

			BENEFICIARIOS TRIMESTRE OCTUBRE - DICIEMBRE 2014															
Línea	Código	Nombre	Etnia			Tipo					Miembros ONG	Sexo		Total Trimestre	Acumulado Total	Acumulado NNA	Lugar	
			Afro	Indígenas	Otros	Discapacitados	Docente	Niños-Niñas	Personas Comunidad/ Familias	Funcionarios Públicos		Hombres	Mujeres					
Prevención	NAJ-763	Familia Ayara	100	0	1	0	0	0	97	4	0	0	25	76	101	1667	1406	Quibdo y Medio Atrato
	NAJ-770	Reporteros Ciudadanos PANDI	18	13	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	45	70	95	95	IpiALES, Cali, Mocoa, Bogotá, Quibdo
	NAJ-791	Fundación Delirio	0	0	181	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	55	126	181	181	150	Cali
	FED-0065	Dotación Escolar	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	366	779	779	779	Toribio
	NAJ-726	Primera Infancia Choco	N/D	N/D	N/D	0	N/D	29	N/D	N/D	0	0	N/D	N/D	29	23801	23801	22 municipios de Choco
	CM-210	Defensoria 2014	0	0	295	0	3	295	0	7	0	0	137	158	305	1621	1466	Cucutá y Ocaña
			118	792	516	0	3	1323	128	11	0	0	655	771	1465			

Annex 15 Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3, IR 4

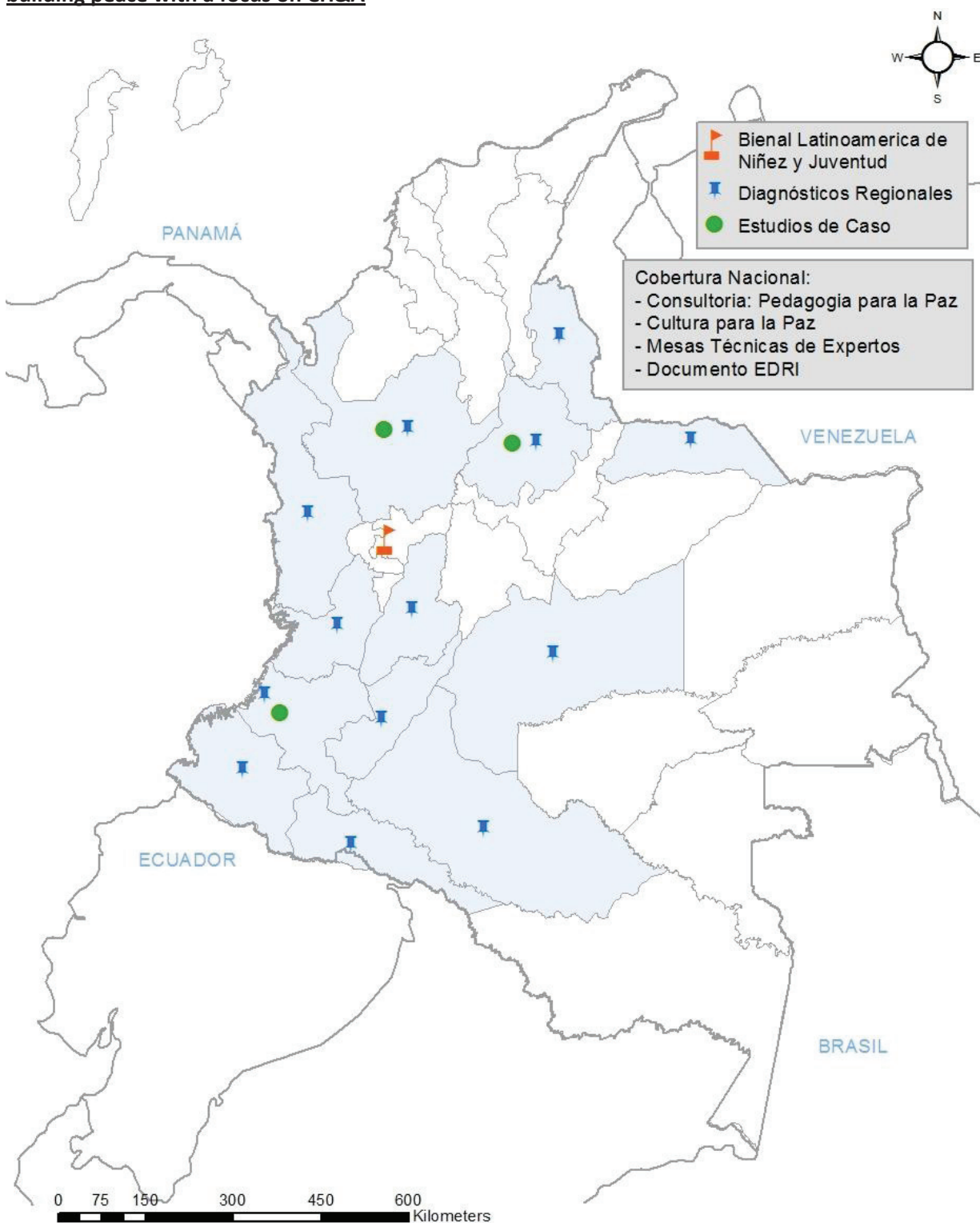
MAP IR 1 – ICBF and communities implement socio-familiar and community-based assistance models for CH&A



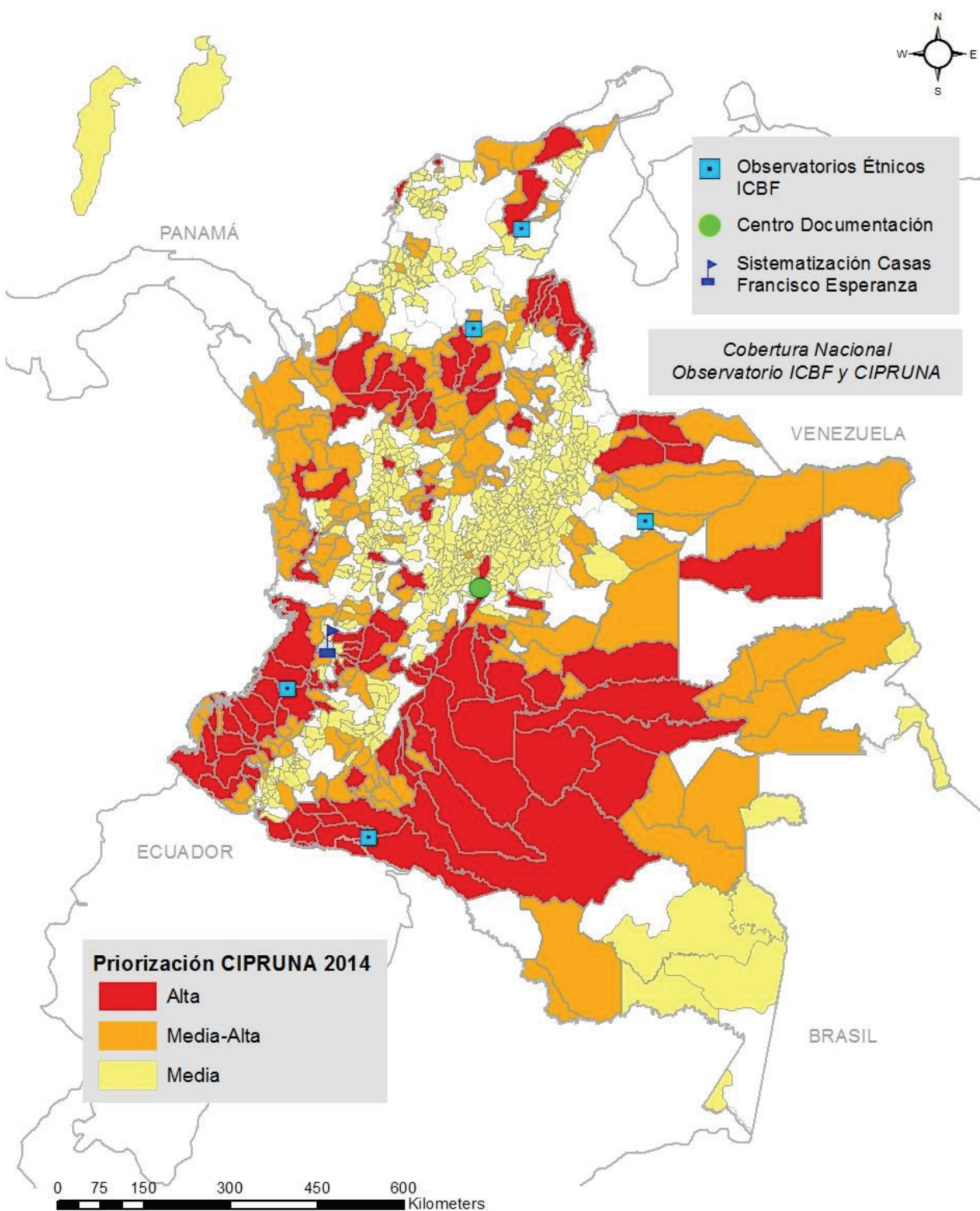
MAP IR 2 – GOC and communities implement strategies using technological innovations to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment and use of CH&A in high risk areas



MAP IR 3 – GOC and communities generate knowledge management on pedagogical strategies for building peace with a focus on CH&A



MAP IR 4 – Monitoring, tracking and knowledge management



Annex 16 Life Stories

“More and more disengaged youth are finishing their studies, getting dignified jobs and creating positive life plans”

Alfonso is a young man who completed the ICBF Assistance Program for disengaged children and adolescents. After spending four years in an illegal armed group, he has now managed to rebuild his life. He now works to help youth who have been in similar situations.

When he was growing up, the illegal armed group was the only armed force he knew: “in my town, the armed group was in charge. Why would you study? You either joined them or they took you.” I went to school but the illegal armed group visited daily to offer money and a better future, although sometimes they carried out raids to forcibly take children with them.

Although he lived with his mother he hardly ever saw her, since she worked every day in a billiards bar, and so he spent a lot of time alone or with an uncle. One day, the uncle was killed in the crossfire between the Army and the illegal armed groups. “My house was in the middle of the shots fired between the two groups, that is how my uncle died,” he recalls.

From that moment he began to think that vengeance was the only option for the future. “In my municipality there isn’t a university, there’s nothing to do. If you don’t have resources you can’t go in search of opportunities beyond the municipality.”

He was recruited when he was 11 years old, and remained in the illegal armed group until he was 15. In the group, he stood guard and “fought,” and his experiences were very hard. There were moments in which he watched his companions die and he had to do things against his will, since he risked death if he disobeyed orders. He says that “the hardest part is that I lost my childhood, I traded toys for a gun.”

Alfonso was rescued in a military operation and a couple days later he was referred to the ICBF Assistance Program, which is supported by USAID and IOM. There he began the reestablishment of rights process, which began with a moment he will never forget: the reunion with his mother.

While in the Program, he continued his studies and completed his high school diploma. He also received assisted through various therapeutic, educational and vocational activities, and was trained through various courses and a technical program on the network establishment and maintenance.

Once he left the Program, he had difficulties getting by and even received offers to join another illegal armed group. His situation was hard until he was referred to the Youth Referral and Opportunity Center (CROJ). The guidance he received at the Center was crucial, because with the help of the Center he was able to obtain various jobs and doors were opened to provide him with options for his future.

Today, he has been working for a year and a half in an international organization where he works to support the wellbeing of vulnerable children, and he has been able to help others who have lived through similar situations. “I now feel lighter, as if relieved, because I have been able to help other people, especially those left a group full of fears and doubts, as had also happened to me,” he says.

Although he couldn't return to the local region he is from, he has maintained contact with his family and Alfonso greatly enjoys any opportunity they have to meet. His family has changed their opinion of him, as they now see him as stable, positive, taking advantage of opportunities and thinking about the future, and in this way providing a good example for his brothers with his focus on doing good.

Today he has a girlfriend, with whom he shares a relationship that has provided stability, because when she learned about his past she was able to understand and accepted him for the man that he is today.

Alfonso is now economically stable, and he plans to study for a career as a business manager while he continues working. He dreams of continuing to help youth who have passed through experiences like his, with not only his personal experience but also professionally, and to be able to provide work opportunities for those youth. "I am proud to know that more and more disengaged youth are finishing their studies, getting dignified jobs and creating positive life plans," he concludes.

"Culture has a wide reach among youth and this can be one way of minimizing violence"

A few years ago, the life of Nathaly was very different. Today her life has today a very positive turn thanks to culture and art. Her leadership and the new tools she gained have helped her to move away from the risks and strengthen her life plans.

Nathaly is a young woman who actively participated in the Youth Peacebuilders project that was implemented in Cali, in neighborhood of Portrero Grande in the district of Aguablanca. The project aimed to strengthen protective environments of 600 children, adolescents and youth between 7 and 17 years of age, through cultural, artistic and sports activities provided to complement and extend their normal school day. In this way, the project hopes to contribute to prevention of rights violations among this population, and to promote and guarantee their rights.

"Before I participated in the project, my life was full of problems. I would start something and not finish it. I left school and lost a lot of time with the wrong kind of friends that didn't bring me any good. I am one of the survivors of this group of friends, because most of them are now dead or in prison." She also says, "I was very aggressive, I didn't know how to manage or express my emotions. From the project, I learned that not everything is solved with violence or shouting and through music, dance and drawing I learned to express myself and release my anger."

Nathaly participates in one of the components of the program, ***social transformation through artistic and cultural activities***, which seeks to integrate artistic capacities, personal skills development and awareness-raising on social issues that affect the lives of youth populations. The workshops include training in various aspects of hip-hop culture: rap, graffiti and graphic art, "DJ-ing" or the creation of musical fusions with turntables, break dance and acrobatic dance – and other areas of urban culture.

This project is the result of an alliance between USAID, Colpatria and IOM in the context of a strategy with the AlvarAlice, Ayara Family and World Coach Colombia foundations.

Nathaly says she now feels free and motivated. “With the project I realized that culture has a wide reach among youth and this can be one way of minimizing violence in the community.” She affirms that “because we are occupied in doing things that we love and we don’t have so much time to get into trouble.”

She acknowledges that she has been able to get away from other risks that affect youth in her neighborhood. “When we were rehearsing, there was no lack of people encouraging us to take drugs and get involved in criminal activity, and they called us crazy because we wouldn’t take easy money. They sometimes invited us to take part in assassinations, but we already have a life plan and a community that allows us to say no.”

Today, after finishing a course in occupational training projects she has with discipline dedicated her time to rehearsals with the hip-hop group Potrero Rapper. Motivated by her experience, she is also leading the organization of a foundation that seeks to support youth talent with participants as young as 7 years old.

In December, she also started an initiative called “Amibingo” (a combination of the words for friend and bingo) that offers bingo activities as a healthy form of entertainment that is free of alcohol and cigarettes. It provides a fun space and during the breaks there is discussion on values and the prevention of drug consumption, family violence, child abuse and the many other problems affected their families.

Nathaly will restart her secondary school studies and will concentrate on the goal working in social communications with the aim of obtaining professional training that will enable her to continue strengthening social processes within her community.

Annex 18 Monitor Report



TOTAL INDICATOR PROGRESS
QUATERLY PROGRESS

Years: FY2015
FY2014

Project: All

Type: All

Type Indicator	DO
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IR	Indicator	Project	FY2015	FY2015 Total	
			FY2015Q1	Total FY/ Actual	Total FY / Target
IR 2.2 Impact of illegal armed groups mitigated in targeted communities	APE-05 Percentage of targeted CH&A in high risk areas with basic rights guaranteed		0	0	10
	APE-12 Number of analyses and fora led by GOC observatories		0		20
	APE-35 Number of prevention plans with implementation monitored		0		15
	APE-36 Number of disengaged CH&A receiving assistance through socio-familial and community models		75	75	500
	APE-37 Number of community-based models implemented		0		3
	APE-38 Number of people who participate in processes to share knowledge products on peace pedagogy		65	65	150
	DO2-09 Percentage of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services		23	23	10
	DO2-13 Number of child soldiers identified (F 1.3.2-11)		75	75	260
	DO2-14 Number of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies		1.323	1.323	10.000
	DO2-15 Percentage of institutional strengthening for ICBFs Assistance Program and CIPRUNA's operations		0	0	70

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